NEW YORK - HURSIAN SATURDAY, MARCH - 21, 1898.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

The Restoration of the Entente Cordiale.

New Trials Denied to the French Conspirators.

Insurrectionary Movements and Arrests in France.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

CONSOLB 96 5-8 a 96 3-4,

steamship Ningara, Captain Wickman, which lef ool about 9 A. M. on Saturday, the 13th inst., ar-

the Niagara reports:—March 13, passed the American Rochester, Isaac Webb, and American Union, boun mer; 15th, off Cape Clear, exchanged signals

Wh a large steamer, supposed to be the Africa. Satisfactory news from India had been received, but despatch had not reached Liverpool when the Nia-

er, and did not sail until the night of the 11th instant. The Fulton took out but little news. Its main feapard to the refugee difficulty between France and Ingland. It is entitled "L'Empereur Napoleon III.

d D'Angleterre," and the Paris correspondent of the

Somes says, though it is the work of an eminent publicist, per of the Council of State, yet the inspiration has te results, and the earnest desire of the Emperor Hance, its results, and the earnest desire of the Emperor for its continuance; and then enters at great length into the refegee question, and shows the danger the French government is constantly running from the machinations of the French refugees in London, winding up with an appeal to the English government and people not to be led away by falle interpretations, and expressing a hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trials which it is undergoing. The manifesto was regarded as a State paper, and sattracted general attention in France. It is said to have produced favorable impressions; but in England the reverse was the case.

commark's lliness.

The Niagara sailed from Halifax at 11 A. M. for Bosm, where she will be due on Saturday night. Wind stiff

The House of Commons met on the 12th inst. Mr. Disraeli said he would take the earliest opportunity of had received a despatch from the French government in answer to the despatch addressed to them by her Majesty's government, and he had great pleasure in amouncing to the House that those pairful circumstances which had unhapply for a time subsisted between the governments of the two countries had entirely terminated; they had been terminated in a spirit friendly and honerable, and in a manner which he believed satisfactory to the feelings, as he was sure they would be conducted to the interests and happiness of both countries. As soon as her Majesty's permission had been obtained, it would be his duty to lay the correspondence upon the table. He would also take this opportunity of indicating the course which the government proposed to take with reference to the public basiness of the country. The requirements of the public service at this moment are so urgent, that government would require all the assistance of the House in order to enable them to carry out those measures which they, in the discharge of their public duty, deemed absolutely necessary at this moment, as a supply was necessary for the service of the impeding dinancial year. With regard to the first, he entered into some explanation with respect to the millita, observing that in Augus has a sum of £200,000 had been granted for that service, but in consequence of the state of affairs in India is was istended to embody a greater number of millita under the act of last assion. And in order to defray the expenditure thereby caused, he proposed to sak for a supplementary vote of £700,000, with regard to the supply immediately necessary for the approaching financial year. He proposed to take a course which had often been mutually taken under the extraordinary circumstances under which the House had now assembled, and that was to take the votes on the account; but writer the supplementary vote of £70,000, with regard to measures of general importance.

Mr. A framan and any estimates were the moved four surfer in the surfer importance and the proposed to a had received a despatch from the French govern-ment in answer to the despatch addressed to

sellor of the Exchequer as unworthy of an English minister. The British government ought, whether the menhad been seized in Neapolitan waters or not, to have demanded their release.

The subject then dropped.

The army and navy estimates were then moved four months on account, and the motions were agreed to.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

The correspondence which has passed between the governments of France and England will not be laid before both Houses of Parliament, but the Times of the 13th gives the following synopsis of it.—The last of the series of depatches only arrived yesterday afternoon. Both Lord Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, have throughout shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of those passages which have so much offended the House of Commons, Caunt Walewski very frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attached to our alliance by his concessions to our views, both during the Crimean war and since the concussion of the treaty of peace. He proceeds to observe that, after the Emperor had been many times exposed to and escaped many attacks made by accusating who were proved to have concected their plans in England, he thought it no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeting and justice of our nation to prevent, a peacing and intention, he requests that the correspondence may cease and the alliance continue. The Timer attace, but without wouching for the accuracy of the report, man so one of the results of the diplomatic difficulty between France and England. Count Persigny will not continue to represent France at this court.

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The dame bury's deepatch had been communicated to the French government. Its terms are not known, but is said to be firm, not c

ngerously injured.

Paglish bunds had been dull during the week, and unfavorably affected to a slight extent by the French

The Eask of Dugland had made no change in its charges. Comois closed firm ander the report of favorable advices from India, but no Indian news had reached Liverpool when the Nisgara sailed.

Humors were current of a deficiency arising in the Braich treasury, and of a small loan consequently being praich treasury, and of a small loan consequently being praich. But, on the other hand, it was asserted that, so the load and in the panic, the outlone receips would exceed the estimates.

FRANCE.

It is said that Pietri will crass to be Prefect of Police after the execution of Orsini and his accomplices and that his successor will p shally be a general officer.

A despatch from Paris of the 11th inst says that the appeal of Orsini and his accomplices to the Court of Cassation was that day rejected.

The Monitour of the 11th inst says that on the 24th will, arrests were made in various parts of France, which defeated onipable projects, and led to the discovery and seizure of arms, ammunition, and co moromising correspondence. The arrests, however, have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifty principal ringleaders at Paris, twenty as Lyoes, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty other departments. In spite of this precaution a gathering took place in Paris on the night of the 5th of March, but firm and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive, and led to twenty new arrests.

The Monitour states that at Chalons, on the 6th inst, forty men surprised a small poet of infantry. They then attempted to get possession of the railroad station, crying "Vive la Republique." Driven back, they occupied the head of the bridge to interrupt communication with the barracks. The officers, who lively in the town, out their way through, and the garrison also turning out, the rictors were dispersed. Fifteen men were captured.

The affray which took place at Chalons was indisputably part of the plan of systematic agitation.

The Patric gives further details of the revolutionary attempt at Chalons, showing that the mob took the infrastry poet by surprise and seized nearly all the arms. The rioters were subsequently subdued by a strong military detachment, and many arrests were made.

The three per cents closed on Friday at 60f. 40c.
The monthly return of the Bank of France shows a gain in specie of 40,006,000 of france in Paris, and nearly 16,000,000 in the country branches.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

The despatch from France to the Swiss government in regard to refugees is published. The removal from the frontiers of Switzerland of Italian and other questionable refugees is demanded in strong and menacing terms, and the Swiss government is told that if they refuse they will incur a grave responsibility, and will have to attribute to themselves the consequences which may be entailed.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is of little interest. The Senate had again rejected Espartero's request to be disencumbered of his rank as Spanish Senator.

A Madrid despatch says that Zubaga, the Provisional President of Mexico, is well disposed to settle the differences with Spain.

The statement that General Concha was to be removed from Cuba has been contradicted on good authority.

A Vienna despatch says that an excellent understanding has already been established between the Derby Maistry and the Austrian government. RUSSIA.

A central committee had been appointed at St. Petersburg to examine all projects for the emancipation of the seris sent in by the provincial committees. The committee consists of thirteen members, and the Emperor is President.

Prince Garage Constant

sident.

Prince Gorischakoff was said to have issued a memorandum on the question of the navigation of the Danube
to the French government, and it is directly in opposition
to the views of Austria. Russia agrees with England and
France as to the absolute right of the Paris Conference to

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONHY MARKHT.

Barings' Circular quotes money very easy. Bar silver 5 %d.; quotations nominal Dollars, 5s.; Engles, 76 %d.; quotations nominal Dollars, 5s.; Engles, 76 %d. Consols closed at 96 % a 96 % for money, and 96 % a 96 % for account. The bullion in the Bank had increased £98,000 since last report.

Baring Brothers report American stocks dull, and price tending downward, with the exception of Eric Raitrood securities, of which shares are quoted at 27 a 29, and

| 1 | securities, of which shares are quoted at 21 a 2 | w, an | g |
|---|--|--------|---|
| ı | bonds of 1853 at 77 a 79. | | |
| 1 | Be'l & Co. report market generally inactive. | | |
| ١ | United States 6's, 1867-8 | 101 | |
| g | Do. bonds, 1868 | 103 | |
| ١ | Alabama 6'm | 78 | |
| 1 | Kentucky 6's, 1868-7291 | 93 | |
| 1 | Maryland 5's | 90 | |
| 1 | Massachusetts 5's | 103 | |
| 3 | Onio 6's, 187695% | | ě |
| ı | Pennsylvania 5's | 80 | ı |
| ı | Do. bonds, 1877 | 83 | |
| ١ | Tennessee 6's | . 84 | |
| 1 | Virginia 6's, 1886 | 85 | |
| ı | Do. 5'e, 1888 | . 84 | |
| ١ | Boston 4 % bonds | 90 | |
| ١ | Illinois Central Railrosd | 84 | |
| ł | Do. do. 6's and 7's, 187684 | 86 | |
| ı | Michigan Central 8's, 186986 | 88 | |
| ١ | Do. shares | 65 | |
| ı | New York Central Railroad | 82 | |
| ١ | Do. do. 6's | 85 | |
| ١ | Do. do. 7's93 i | 95 | |
| ı | Erie Railroad stock | 29 | |
| 1 | Do. convertible 7's | 60 | |
| ١ | Do. 3d mortgage | 79 | |
| ı | Panama Railroad bonds | 96 | |
| ١ | Do. do. 186690 | 92 | |
| ١ | Pennsylvania Central 6's, 1st mortgage 88 | 90 | |
| ı | The London fimes of yesterday reports an advi- | Anne I | n |
| ۱ | Pennsylvania Centrals, with the following bush | | |
| 1 | | 1 | ú |

Inscount; disto 7's, 1878, 85.

London, March 13, 1858.

The Times City Article of Friday evening says:—Consols opened this morning with great dulness at the price to which they receded last evening after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a decline. Better quota to which they receded last evening after regular hours, and subsequently experienced a decline. Better quote tions from Paris then caused a recovery, and the market was then ultimately supported by a report, which, however, was not confirmed by anything received at the Inia House, that a despatch had arrived announcing the taking of Lushnow. The general transactions throughout the day were unimportant. Applications for discount at the hank to day slightly increased, but still continue moderate. Ninety-six thousand pounds in gold was withdrawn from the bank to day for the continent. The specie by the Nea Breeze, ninety-five thousand six hundred pounds, has also been taken to send abroad. These remittances are said not to have been for purchases of silver, but on some exceptional account—possibly for a further payment by the Credit Mobilier for the Austrian railways.

The Daily Ness city article of Friday evening says:—The drooping tendency with which the stock market opened gave way, owing to the buoyancy on the Paris Bourse. A reduction of one quarter to three-eighths per cent in consols was only temporary, and the final prices were the same as yesterday, with a firm market. Minety-six thousand pounds in gold was to be taken from the bank to day for exportation. It is said to be on account.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Creatar quotes the sales of the week in the Liverpool cotton market at only 21,000 bales, of which 2,500 were on speculation and 2,500 for export. Owing to berry arrivals a decline of \$4.1.8 \$4.0 per pound on all qualities had been submitted to Friday's business was only 3,000 bales, the market closing daff at the following quotations:—

| quotatione:— | Finir. | Middling. |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| New Orleans | 734 | 7 9 16 |
| Mobiles | 734 | 734 |
| Upland | 736 | 734 |
| The stock in port was estimated at | 272,000 | bales, of |

The stock in port was estimated at 272,000 bales, of which 175 000 bales were American.

In the Macchester market there was but little inquiry, and prices were weak.

LIVERFOOL BREADSTUPPS MARKET.

Messes Richardson, Spence & Co quots flour very dull, and almost unsaleable; quotations normally as follows:—Western Canal, 20s. 6d. s 22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s a 23s.; Obio, 24s. a 27s. Wheat dull but steady, red, 6s. a 6s. 3d.; white, 7s. a 7s. 6d. Corn quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 3ds. 6d. a 55s.; white, 3ds. a 3ds. 6d. The Brokers' Circular ways that corn has advanced in a 2s. on the week.

LIVERFOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Richardson, Spence & Co., Highand, Athya & Co., McHenry & Myers quote beef stoady and unchanged in price. Pork dull of sale. Bacon heavy at a slight decline on all qualities. Lard quiet; small sales had been made at 50s. for beet qualities. Tallow had advanced slightly; butchers' is quoted at 56s.

The Broker's Circular quotes pot ashes quiet at 35s. Poarls firm at 3ds. a 41s. Sugar opened firm, but under ingre receipts closed at weak prices. Coffee firm. Rice buoyant, with a good business doing in East Indian. Teaguiet, Congou, Is. Md. a 1s. 1d. In other descriptions the former quotations are barely maintained. Rosin dull at 4s. 3d. a 4s. 6d. for common, and 6s. a 16s. for medium to those. Turpentine sprints, 4 in. a 42s. 6d. Bark quiet; Baltimore, 8s. 9a.; Philadelphia, 10s. Fish oils quiet, but closed steady. Lineed oil quiet at 29s. a 30s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Bros. & Co. quete breadstaffs quiet but steady. White wheat quoted 46s a 46s., red do 42s. a 45s. Flour 20s. a 23s. fron dull, both for bar and raal, with a slight decline on each. Weigh raffs and bars are quoted at 56 a 56 6s. for both. Sugar quiet, with prices easier, though not quotations sales have been made at 38s. Tallow is quoted at 54s. 6d. for Y. C.

PASSENGERS PER NIAGARA.

Mr and Mrs Benismin, child and nurse: Yr Olden, lady and

PASSENGERS PER NIAGARA.

is said that the people rose, proclaiming him (Pacz), and his personal guard, fighting for their lives. St. THOMAS, March 2, 1858.

The American brig *** is ready to sail, with 3,000 gutts CARACAS, Feb. 27, 1868 this month in Valencia and Porto Cabello.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor and St. Louis.

Extraordinary Quick Trip_\$1,403,949 in

Treasure—Interesting Items—Financial Af-fairs—The Marketz, dic., dic.
The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, John McGowan commanding, arrived at her dock early yesterday morning from Aspinwall, which port she left at 5

She brings the California mails, passengers and speck which left San Francisco on the 5th inst. In the steam Golden Age. The latter vessel made the passage to Pans ma in twelve days, and the trip between San Francisc and New York has thus been performed in twenty days

by the Panama route.

The Moses Taylor brought about two hundred passengers and \$1,408,949 in specie.

The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Hudson, from Aspinwall on the night of the 18th inst., arrived last night, after a passage of eight days. Her dates are the same as those of the Moses Taylor.

and passengers for New Orleans at 2 P. M. on the 18th, and the St. Louis would sail the same evening for New

| The following is the treasur | re list of the Moses Taylor:- |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| American Ex. Bank . \$60,500 | Renard & Co \$14,900 |
| Frank Baker 4.600 | D. P. Rhoades 2,000 |
| August Belmont 61,000 | Ross, Falconer & Co. 20,575 |
| | Ross, Falcoher & Co. 20,575 |
| Butcher & Bro 5,000 | Sampson & Tappan 6,638 |
| G. Callender 5,500 | G. W. Schenkberg. 6.000 |
| W. T. Coleman & Co. 21,000 | W. Schumacher 2,000 |
| C. W Cresby 30,000 | Treadwell & Co 10,000 |
| C. H. Cumings 4,000 | L. Von Hoffman & Co 14,593 |
| Duncan Sherman&Co 40,000 | J. B. Weir 1,480 |
| A. A. Frazer 9,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co473,500 |
| Freeman & Co 68,975 | Order |
| H. E Griffin 5,000 | |
| Goldstone, Friedland | Total \$1,334,800 |
| & Co 19,700 | FROM ASPINWALL |
| H. Harris & Co 3,500 | G. G. Robeon \$48,740 |
| W. Hodge & Co 20,000 | J. F. Joy 18,000 |
| Holt, Oatman & Co 960 | J. Avezzana 400 |
| Howland&Aspin wall 121,665 | C. L. Dimon 600 |
| Jas. Hupter & Co 1.365 | Mrs. J. Duke 680 |
| Eugene Kelly & Co., 40,000 | A D F |
| | A. D. Ford 262 |
| Reuben Meader 7,000 | Everett & Brown 224 |
| R. Meader & Adams. 6,000 | D. Hoadley 800 |
| Morgan, Stone & Co. 5,270 | S. Lansburgh & Bro. 333 |
| P Naylor 8,000 | Treror & Colgate 508 |
| J. B. Nerton & Co 13,718 | J. Krause 650 |
| J. G. Parker & Son 3,564 | Order 1,000 |
| James Patrick 50,000 | |
| Saml. G. Reed & Co. 9,000 | Total \$1,403,949 |
| We are indebted to the me | ser of the Moses Taylor for |
| we we muested to the par | her or the moses taylor for |

favors, and also to the California express of Wells, Fargo 13 minutes from New York—the quickest passage ever made to California from New York, and beating that of the Uncle Sam, m 1855, thirteen hours, which is the next

county of San Francisco, died on the 2d inst. at the residence of Thomas C. Hambly, on the corner of Clay and Powell streets.

On the 20th ult. Henry Bates, late State Treasurer, was tried at Auburn on the charge of embezzing \$47,000 from the State Treasury, and was acquitted.

and formerly travelling agent for the cantatrice Catharin Hayes, fell dead on the afternoon of the 24 instant, in a

An exciting race came off over the Union Course, non San Francisco, on the 22d uit., between Rhode Island and wagon, and the latter to harness. Rhode Island won the first, and Kit Carnon the two last heats. Time-2:49%, 2:47, 2:50. Beavy outside bots were made.

More than thirty seamen had deserted from the United

tes sloop of war St Marys, lying at San Francisco. The chopper abip Flying Paih, Captain Nickels, sailed from San Francisco for Bong Kong on the morning of the 22d ult., with a large number of embalmed, defunct and

market is a shade lower, and probably a round lot would not realize above \$1.67%.

Oars.—Market has ruled pretty quiet until within a few days, when there was a better demand manifested; we quote 1% a 2c., but the latter figure could only be realized for small lots of choice.

Brans.—Very few percels of any note have changed hands; in Eastern white and Chile Bryon nothing was done. We quote California white 3c., and do, large Bayes 4466.

done. We quote tamornis white oc., and to choice is from ye. to 1 ye per 1%. 500 bits. Sandwich Islands sweet, ax Kalanns, seld at 24 30 per 100 its.

Ryz.—A small parcel sold at 3c.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Reception of Gen. Lamar by the Nicaragua Government...The Yrisarri Treaty Not Likely to be Ratified... William Carey Jones takes Leave of the President-Loss of the

San Jose de Guatemala and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 8th inst., at seven e'clock.

Among the passengers by the Columbus were W. Carey Jones, Esq., on his way to the United States from a special mission to Central America; Col. Trautwine and Mr. Gunn, from the Honduras Railroad survey, also bound home having completed the necessary surveys. They came is the St. Louis, which arrived here last night.

The dates are San Jose de Guatemaia 18th, San Salva dor 20th, San Jose (Costa Rica) 27th, and Managua (Nica ragua) 27th of February.

NICARAGUA. OUR GRANADA CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANADA, NICARAGUA, Feb 28, 1858. The Reception of General Lamar, the United States Minister—Wm. Carey Jones' Hission Ended—Speech of General Lamar on Presenting his Credentials—Reply of Gen. Don Tomas Martinez— Scarcity of Printers, Ink and Type—Amnesty for Nica raguan Political Offenders—Gen. Walker's Men Bo cluded—The Assembly Averse to a Treaty, and the Ratifi cation to be Put Off-Antipathy of the People to American:—Courtesy to Gen. Lamar-The Transit Route —Jos. L. White's Charter Probably Worthless—Webster Hard at Work and Likely to Success!—Webster in Possession of the Steamers San Carlos and La Virgen.

Politics and political speculation are at present very brisk at the seat of our government. Managua is not less filled with wireworkers than your federal capital. Pendthings of every kind and schemes of every description are

As for the political history of this fertile month of February in our Managua capital, I have to inform you, first, of the official reception of General Mirabeau B. Lafrom the United States near the government of Nicaragua which, even if it had not done any other good, has, at

Mr. Carey Jones leaves by this steamer for Realejo perhaps, be detained en route to examine the degree, quality and spirit of the indigen aguardiente de Cana, in order to be able to obtain some valuable information. General Lamar arrived at Managua on the 2d day of February. He had landed on the 31st of Jannary at this city of Granada, where he was brought by the steamor San Carlos, which, by the by, came under double flag—the Costa Rican and the Nicaraguan—and has just now been sold by the Costa Rican government alone to the indefatigable agent, Mr. R. C. Webster, of the Vanderbitt Commodoreship.

When Gen. Lamar reached Managua, the Secretary of War. Pr. Don Rosalio Cortes, had charge pro tem. of the portfolio of foreign relations. To him the American Envoy addressed his first note, announcing his arrival and his mission. perhaps, be detained on route to examine the degree

addressed his arise note, amounted.

The Secretary of State, Liceociado Don Gregorio Jwdrez, a very abic man, smart, but honest and sensible, came back to Managua on the 5th, and took charge again of the Ministerio of Foreign Relations. He wrote to tien Lamar, appointing the 8th of February for his official reception. This took place very satisfactorily, and as solemnly as the ruined condition of the capital permitted. On presenting his credentials to President Martinez, Gen. Lamar delivered a very able and hearty speech, as follows:—

Mu Presupert — The document have the honor to present to your Excellency is the evidence of my appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotestiary to the government of Nicaragua and in performing this part of my duty allow me to congratulate myself upon the pleasure I antiquate in my official intercourse with the public authorities of the country, as well as in the kinfly relations which hope to preserve with a people whose virues I duly appreciate and whose welfare I would gladly promote. There is no duty more congential to my reclings than that which my government has thought proper to impose upon me of quitt sting the most friendly relations with the sensible. shade please from the possession of Bailli, the pressed in the sea, and please it the charge of operation of the clause of the water to the yellow to take promession, be demanded the pressed to the yellow to take promession, be demanded the pressed to the yellow to take promession in the pressed produce of the please of the clause of the pressed to the pressed to

from being allowed to shield themselves under the grant of the parson. The following is the decree:—

DEFINE OF ANYESTY.

MINISTRY OF GOVERNMENT OF RICARAGUA,
MANAGUA, Feb. II, 1878.

The supreme Executive power has emitted the follow

The General President of the republic of Nicaragus to the

The General President of the republic of Nicaragus to the inhabitanis.—
The Constitutional Assembly of this republic have decreed the following.—The Constitutional Assembly of the republic of Nicaragus, by virtue of their legislative powers, of which they are fully invested, decrees.

Ar. 1. We declare a general amnosty in favor of all Nicaragunses, who are examp from all crimical responsibility that would have arisen from bostifities and political breaches from May, 1884, ill 8th, November, Isat, respiting those implicated in defalcations of the public treasury, or any personal property taken with a view to the public beneath Art. 2. To none of the followers of Walker is the above gracio to be extended excepting those Micragunesses who may have abandoned him before the capitulation at Rivas on the first of May last, and these who were comprised in said application.

may have abandoned him before the capitulation at Rivas on the firm of May last, and those who were comprised in said capitulation.

Given in the Hall of Seasions in Managua, lat of February, Pablio SH AMORRO, D. S. G. JOSE MABLIARO BOLANOS, D. S. SANTIAGO GRADO, D. S. SANTIAGO GRADO, D. S. SANTIAGO GRADO, D. S. TOMAS MARTINEZ. TO Sr. Dr. Don Romaino Courus Seascelary of government. Agreed to —Managua, Feb. 11, 1866

A remarkable feature of this act of liberality of the Nicaraguan Assembly is, that it is especially given in benefit of all Nicaraguanses, but not extending to any of the Americans who are living in this country, but against whom any charge of connection with Walker in former times may still be renowed when this government chooses, without their being able to avoid punishment under the amnesty like "all the Nicaraguanses." I do not think that on this occasion the Assembly and this government may be accused of having shown any partiality in favor of the Americans.

Besides this very beneficial decree the Assembly has done nothing. The deputies are studying privately, not the difficulties that the Case and Yrissari treaty may contain, but the ones that they may create in order to avoid its ratification. Any treaty which may be made with the United States will always be considered by the immense majority of this people, and especially by the deputies and the members of the government who belong to the reigning party, only as a mere ruse of the United States to entrap them, to cheat them, to filibuster them, and finally to swallow them up

cally by the deputies and the members of the government who belong to the reigning party, coly as a mere ruse of the United States to entrap them, to cheat them, to filbuster them, and finally to evallow them up.

The restrication, therefore, of the pending treaty will be undoubtedly protracted by this government and the majority of this Assembly as long and as far as cossible.

The people, although they are not conscious of it, are entirely enclaved, morally, to England drat, and to France secondly. On the other hand they have a tenacious repugnance to the Americana. They are taught by foreign influence to consider the Yankees as so many wild beasts ready to devour them. They expect here a French envoy or planipotentary; they believe also in the speedy coming of Mr. Ouseley. These two are their promised Messhah; and while they are still persuaded that these two Salvators will come, they will find a thousand pretexts not to take any action on the pending treaty. If they do not find any plausible means to keep it out of the Assembly, President Martinez will try probably to stop it some way or another. The members of the Assembly will say that the season of the year is too hot, and they want some two or three months refreshment and vacation.

Unless Mr. Yrisarri writes them from Washington that some thousands of fillbusters have actually es apod the vigilance of Precident fluchanan, these people will never owne to any treaty with the "absorbing." Yankees There has been very sice words exchanged between the government and the honorable Mr. Lumar, many salutes fired to the American Minister Plentpotentiary, and some to so ismusize in Managua on the 22d of February the birthday of old Gran Versicon, but as the French say, all this humbug has been used in order to jeter de la poustre aux yeux. They want to blind the good general of Texas, so that he may take all their pretexts to aljourn the ratification of the treaty as current money. I don't think that the weteran French and well and the pretexts to aljourn the rat

an important desideratum, the Hazano would have that of receiving from this country more frequent information and letters of more recent date than the one I send by the present mail.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Panama Heraid.]

The treaty which was negritated at Washington last November by Senor Yrisarri, Minister from Nicaragua, was still before the Lagislative Assembly of that State, and it was betieved would not be ratified, except with alterations which would again spen the whole-matter of Washington.

Mr. William Carey Jones, late special agent of the United States in the States of Central America, book formal leave of the government of Nicaragua on the 27th Terburary. It is understood that during the latter months of Mr. Jones residence in Nicaragua, he had occasion to make comparison of several acts of that government in derogation, as he views them, of the rights of American citizens resident therein, and opposite not only to the friendly sentiments which he conveyed to that State from the Cabinet at Washington, but also to the spirit exhibited by the authorities of Nicaragua, pending the question of the reception of their Minister (Yrisarri) by the United States. In his closing letter it is understood that Mr. Jones recapitulates, and expresses the opinion that the acts and facts which he sets forth as directly in his knowledge, are callated justiy to income the American government and peor le, and ought to induce severe retribution and preven twee means.

A milliary order, issued December 19, requiring all foreigners, male and female, resident in the department which incodes the Transit rouse, to present themselves before the Governor within a limited time, under remarkable to the acts protested against. The decree is asserted to be in violation of natural and international law, in the fact of its arraying persons by class or description, and without cause specified, instead of by name and designation, and set long out the motive; also, in making pend what is not any where else counted an offe

and that he should be a first that the steamboat San Carlor, Capt. Forest, was blown on shore in a norther the night of the 27th of February last at a place called Las Lajas, on the Lake of Nicaragua. Col. Cacts was not on board. It is expected that she will be a total loss. At last accounts Capt. F. was still on the

The United States steamer Futton, Cart Almy, arrived at Aspinwall on 17th inst. from San Juan dei Norte.

Trade was more active on the river San Juan, many beats having come down laden with produce, and returned with cargoes of merchandise.

The United States frigate Sasquebanna, 15 guns, Capt. Sande, was lying in the harsor of San Juan del Norte.

GUATEMALA.

There is very little news of interest in the Gaceta.

The official returns of the experis and imports of the republic during the past year show that the value of the imports amounted to \$1,136,517 and the experts to \$91,586, being an increase in the forcer and a decrease in the latter, owing to the failure in the cochineal crop; in other articles of expert there is an increase. The greatest trade is with England and the next with Germany. The returns show that the trade on the Pacific coast has considerably increased, owing to facilities afforded by the

Don Pedro Negrete, Special Minister from Selvator, eputed to arrange the questions pending between Nica.

ragua and Costa Rica, arrived at San Jose on the 16th wit, and was efficially received on the 19th.

Our Punta Arenas correspondent writes that the coffee crop is late this season and comes in but alc why Proces remain much the same; viz., in the interior 310 to 310 2 reals; in the port \$12 to \$12 \forall . It is not expedded that it will go lower; owing to the short crop many vessels will have to seek for cargo elsewhere. Hides have fallen a little, and are now held at \$14, with an active demand. In consequence of the short coffee or p some abipments of native sugar (Chancaca) have been made, which, in the port does not cost under \$4 per quintal, but the do swawed tendency of the article has rather checked the demand. Freights for Europe are very low.

port does not cost under 34 per quintal, 32 las do symmets tendency of the article has rather checked the demand. Freights for Europe are very low.

SAN SALVADOR.

[3an Salvador (Feb. 27) Correspondence of Panama Herald.]

Since my last two it is white clouds have gathered up on the political horizon of Salvador, and been the subject of conversation at the corners of the streets, at the Cabildoe, and is the little sanctums of the merchants. The first was a mysterious altempt of some three hundred individuals to possess themselves of the Cabildoe of San Miguel, and the second, and apparently the most serious, is a second rumored invesion from the United States.

The San Miguel affair ended as it began, in smoke, and although the perpetrators of the outrage are all well known to the respectable authorities of San Miguel, yet, as is offers the case in smilar circumstances, this peculiarly dangerous and serious attack upon the military of the city is mentioned in the Governor's despatch as an attempt made by uses cassed hombres possede de ticor (a cortain number of people possessed by liquor) to take possession of the arms.

The threatened invasion from the north affects the meditative portion of the community more seriously. They have seen that the President of the United States has used every effort to check any infringement of the neutrality laws, but that his well intended and most proper efforts to check these lawless expedition, have been frustrated by combinations organized throughout the United States, consisting of speculators, ruined gamblors, and thousands of that respectable portion of the inhabitants of the United States who, although they may not have any particularly settled and defined state of abode, may still influence a government to the extent of a vote, and by this means frustrate the best intentions of the most honest minded and most compatentichief magiatrate.

Don Miguel Santin del Castilo, the new President of this republic, and Don Joaquin Eufrasio Gusman, Vice President, were inaugurated

two mines (one of gold and the other of silver) have been discovered.

The former was found on the hacienda of Gusjoye, and was denounced by Den Fernando Redrigues the owner. The other, of silver, was found on the hacienda called San Francisco and denounced by Don Francisco Burgos, who is also the owner.

In respect to the market all products still combine very high. Bugar is selling at \$10 per quintal; hides from \$11 to \$12 at acajuta. In fact, overy article is excessively and ridiculously high.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

for Mexico-Opening of Congress-Remarks of the President on the Relations with the United States-Message of the Fereign Se-erctary on the Same Subject.

OUR ASPINWALL CORRESPONDENCE.

ASPINWALL, N. G., March 18, 1868.

Arrival of Steamers—Brisk Trade for the Port and Railroad-Our Account with Peru-Movements of the United States Squadron-Santa Anna Leaves his Home for Mexi co-The Atrato Espedition Successful to the Pacific-Cen

Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico, left Cartagens on Friday 12th ult., on the British steamer for Havana. It is understood that he is on his way to Mexico, under the auspices and protection of Spain. Rumor says he could raise only \$3,000 on his Turbaco property, which cost aim over allow him to land under the protection of Spain? Is

The arrival of three seamers on the 18th created not a little excitement in our usually quiet lethenus city. The loth; the Granada, from Havana, with sixty seven passen-gers, at 9 o'clock P. M.; and the Moses Taylor, Capt Mc-Gowan, with five hundred and fifty four passengers, at 11 o'clock P. M. The latter ship came by Kingston, Jamaica. The passengers by the 8t. Louis crossed the Isthmus be-fore I o'clock P. M. of the same day, and those by the Granada and Taylor early the following morning. This "run"—the effect of the new eposition—in freight and passengers, will put over sixty thousand dollars in the creasury of the Panama Railroad Company, already sur-

the road was never in such complete order, being as well ballasted as any rail track in the Eastern or Northwestern States.

The Congress of New Granada assembled on the 2d of February. President Ospina, in his message tooches but lightly on the relations between the United States and New Granada. The general impression is that the Cassillers in a somewhat different light. The presence of the Morrimac and Saranac at Panama, and the Colorado, Susquebanna, Jamestown and Falson at Aspinwall, will have an effect on the Congress of New Granads that no other argument could. It is high time that these questions were settled.

The Merrimac at present is at Callao, where she will probably be detained several weeks. A number of American vessels have been selzed by the Peruvian authorities, and Commodore Long will have to inquire into each case. Lieut. Cohen goes to Washington on the Taylor as beaver of despatches from Commodore Long, and Capt. Fulton as beaver of despatches from Mr. Clay, Minister to Peru. We shall soon have a heavy account against Peru.

Minister to Pera. We shall soon have a heavy account against Pero.

The Atrate expedition has reached the Pacific, and Lieut. Craven is on his way back to the Arlantic, making the necessary surveys. The missing boat, with provisions, reached the surveying party in safety. It was native bungo, and the hands spent over twenty days in celebrating holidays in villages on the coast.

The steamer San Carlos was iced on Lake Nicaragus on the night of February 27, near Las Lagas. She proves to be a total loss. This accident, or whatever you may designate it, will seriously retard the opening of the Nicaragus route. It is the settled crimton here that the route cannot be roselibly opened before January, 1859.

Tom Edwards is in Panagus. He declines going further with Mr. W. Carey Jones.

We have New Granada advices, dated at Hogota, on 9th of February.
Congress met on the 2d ult.
In the Senate Secon Manuel José Anaya was elected President, Ruffso Vega Vice President, and M. M. Medina Secretary.
In the House of Representatives Senor José Maria Malo Blanco was elected President, Senor Manuel José Gonzalez Vice President, and Manuel Pombo Secretary.
Senor Bartolome Calvo, Governor of Panama, has been elected Promador General of the nation, by a vote of 61,302.
Among other documents is the President's Message at the opening of Congress, a long document, from which we have only room to day to extract the portion relative to the question between that country and the United States.

The offensive threats directed against the government of the Republic by the Commissioners of the last administration of the United States in their correspondence of Ferrary last,

gave the open an invitation contained in the law of lith June is at and which the count is very and hims an in feeling of Mr. Huchanan contributed a great deal, who waited until the result of the discussions of our represes autres then assembled, could be known. By dist of the most laborious exerctions, on account of the nature of the points in question, an agreement was arrived at an elegand on the 10th September last, which will be submitted to the members of Congress in order that they may decide about certain clauses which surpass the limits of the executive power; and take ages into consideration the objections made by the Minister of State at Washington opposing the legislative sets which dreasts certain taxes, he produces to which is destined to meat the pressing and unavoidable expenses which the State of Fancies must include the course the establishment of an administration and unavoidable expenses which the State of Fancies must include the course of the establishment of an administration in the superation of the Grandian territoric state of the way great security and most manufacturent in all response to the way from here the defence of the most of the superation of the Grandian territoric state for the way from the failbility of human scand the neverty of New Grandian territoric and security and some efficient way the superation of the Grandian territoric and security and some specifical consequence of the food and which we the manufact and the interval and annotation of the Grandian territoric the three cases will an extend a course of the food and which we the manufact and meaning the consequence of the food and which we the manufact and mental account of the food and which we the manufact and mental the consequence of the food and which we the manufact and mental the consequence of the food and which we the manufact and mental the consequence of the food and which we are the manufact and the food of the food and the food of t